

ATTACHMENT S  
PARENTS' BILL OF RIGHTS  
FOR DATA PRIVACY AND SECURITY

To satisfy their responsibilities regarding the provision of education to students in pre-kindergarten through grade twelve, “educational agencies” (as defined below) in the State of New York collect and maintain certain personally identifiable information from the education records of their students. As part of the Common Core Implementation Reform Act, Education Law §2-d requires that each educational agency in the State of New York must develop a Parents’ Bill of Rights for Data Privacy and Security (Parents’ Bill of Rights). The Parents’ Bill of Rights must be published on the website of each educational agency, and must

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A more detailed description of the PPPL is available from the Committee on Open Government of the New York Department of State. Guidance on what you should know about the PPPL can be accessed at <http://www.dos.ny.gov/coog/shldno1.html>. The Committee on Open Government's address is Committee on Open Government, Department of State, One Commerce Plaza, 99 Washington Ave cs 0 sc[wC.(( )-3581 ( )-23 [(W)4 (a)4 (s)- Ave cs o(er)-1 tu( 9)-imon (en )]TJ650,sc[wC.1.ht(

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- (a) Other information that, alone or in combination, is linked or linkable to a specific student that would allow a reasonable person in the school community, who does not have personal knowledge of the relevant circumstances, to identify the student with reasonable certainty; or
- (b) Information requested by a person who the educational agency or institution reasonably believes knows the identity of the student to whom the education record relates.

**1. What kind of student data is *not* subject to the confidentiality and security requirements of Education Law §2-d?**

The confidentiality and privacy provisions of Education Law §2-d and FERPA extend only to PII, and not to student data that is not personally identifiable. Therefore, de-identified data (e.g., data regarding students that uses random identifiers), aggregated data (e.g., data reported at the school district level) or anonymized data that could not be used to identify a particular student is not considered to be PII and is not within the purview of Education Law §2-d or within the scope of this Parents' Bill of Rights.

**2. What are my rights under Education Law § 2-d as a parent regarding my student's PII?**

Education Law §2-d ensures that, in addition to all of the protections and rights of parents under

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o When appointed, the Chief Privacy Officer of NYSED will also provide a procedure within NYSED whereby parents, students, teachers, superintendents, school board members, principals and other personnel of public entities, and







## ATTACHMENT

### **Model Notification of Rights under FERPA for Elementary and Secondary Schools**

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) affords parents and students who are 18 years of age or older ("eligible students") certain rights with respect to the student's education records. These rights are:

1. The right to inspect and review the student's education records within 45 days after the day the [Name of school ("School")] receives a request for access.

Parents or eligible students should submit to the school principal [or appropriate school official] a written request that identifies the records they wish to inspect. The school official will 3.46 0 Td (a 4-2 (he )14 (

interest if the official needs to review an education record in order to fulfill his or her professional responsibility.

[Optional] Upon request, the school discloses education records without consent to officials of another school district in which a student seeks or intends to enroll, or is already enrolled if the disclosure is for purposes of the student's enrollment or transfer. [NOTE: FERPA requires a school district to make a reasonable attempt to notify the parent or student of the records request unless it states in its annual notification that it intends to forward records on request.]

1. The right to file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Education concerning alleged failures by the [School] to comply with the requirements of FERPA. The name and address of the Office that administers FERPA are:

Family Policy Compliance Office  
U.S. Department of Education 400 Maryland Avenue,  
SW Washington, DC 20202

[NOTE: In addition, a school may want to include its directory information public notice, as required

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such as the State educational agency in the parent or eligible student's State (SEA). Disclosures under

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The data will be stored in ASISTS which is the system mandated by NYSED Adult Education Programs and Policy (AEP) for reporting. The